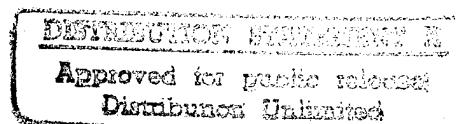


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## **CURRENT LITERATURE ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE**



**An annotated bibliography submitted to  
The U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Operations Agency**

*May 1992*

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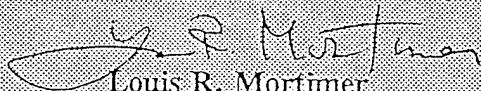
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## PREFACE

This annotated bibliography, updated monthly, provides worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse. English- and foreign-language literature, primarily books and journals published since January 1989, is screened. Research focuses on topics such as usage patterns, new theories on patterns of abuse, signs and symptoms of addiction, legal penalties, genetics and heredity, prevention strategies and techniques, and codependency. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry contains keywords.

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Alexandersson, Par. "Servera inte alkohol till unga under 20 år (Ministry of Welfare recommends: Alcohol should not be served to youths under 20)." Socialnytt, (Stockholm), no. 1, 1989, 13. [Call Number: HN571.S67]

Alcohol consumption should be decreased by 20 percent by the year 2000, according to its new program. The Parliament decided in 1984 to such a decrease when it approved WHO's goal of Health for All Year 2000, said the General Director of the Ministry of Welfare Maj-Britt Sandlund. She stated the there is a direct relationship between the nation's health and alcohol consumption. Hans Agneus, the chief of the Ministry's Alcohol and Drug Bureau noted that: 6,000 Swedes die each year before their time from alcohol; 20-25 percent of acute illnesses are alcohol-related, and 40 percent of all places in psychiatric hospitals are filled by people whose problems are caused by alcohol. Alcohol consumption went up by 5.4 percent in 1988; young people drink more than ever before, especially the strong beer that breweries are pushing. Therefore the age limit for buying alcohol at restaurants must be increased to 20 and alcohol education at schools should be improved.

Keyword(s): Sweden; reduction in alcohol consumption

Bea, Keith. "Drug Control: Federal Financial Assistance to State and Local Governments Through the Byrne Program." CRS Report 92-119GOV, (Washington, D.C.), January 29, 1992, . [Call Number: none]

The Congress enacted the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs to help coordinate local, State, and Federal efforts to combat crime and drug abuse problem. This report examines these issues and assists congressional offices seeking basic information on the programs and to help them respond to inquiries from law enforcement officials, grant recipients, and other constituents.

Keyword(s): drug control; federal assistance; Byrne program

Bennett, Paul, Smith, Christopher, and Nugent, Zoann. "Patterns of Drinking in Wales." Alcohol and Alcoholism, (London), vol. 26, no. 3, 1991, 367-74. [Call Number: HV5292.A35]

The prevalence of drinking in Wales is described in this paper in two ways; the amount consumed per week, and the frequency of binge drinking. Fourteen percent of men and five percent of women who drink within recommended safe limits reported binge drinking at least once weekly. Other data relate to the type of alcohol consumed and perceived changes over time.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; drinking patterns; Wales

Bowers, Jean. "Drug Abuse in America: Selected References, 1990-1992." CRS Report 92-321L, (Washington, D.C.), February 1992, . [Call Number: none]

A collection of references from the CRS Public Literature database on recent articles, books, and selected congressional reports which discuss the use and abuse of narcotics and other dangerous drugs in United States today, with some references to such drug use in history. Materials listed also discuss use by various populations, health issues and trends in drug related crime.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; United States; bibliography

Cahalan, Don. An Ounce of Prevention. Strategies for Solving Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Problems. (San Francisco), Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1991.

The author provides information on recent national developments in the prevention of harm from addictive substances. It is the first book to describe in detail the recently developed coordinated strategies and programs on which the federal government and prevention organizations are cooperating to reduce the level of health and economic problems caused by alcohol, illicit drugs, and tobacco. The book also addresses the subject of recent research on the common elements in tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drug misuse in the United States and how prevention programs are being designed to cope with them in combination. The author believes that only a realistic public health

approach, rather than a moralistic or punitive policy can make real progress in reducing the use of addictive substances. The information in this book should be of interest to professionals and administrators in health care administration, public health, social welfare, public policy, and law.

Keyword(s): alcohol; tobacco; substances of abuse; prevention

Clark, Walter B., and Hilton, Michael. Alcohol in America. Drinking Practices and Problems. (Albany), State University of New York Press, 1991.

The authors examine the results of several survey studies of alcohol consumption and related matters among members of the adult general population of the United States.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; consumption; demographic distribution; methodology

Dale, Charles V. "Federally Mandated Drug Testing of Transportation Workers." CRS Report 89-384A, (Washington, D.C.), June 16, 1989, . [Call Number: none]

Mandatory public employee drug-testing programs have become a central focus of recent government efforts to combat drug abuse in the workplace on both the state and federal levels. The author examines the constitutionality of random testing procedures and considers recent federal executive and congressional initiatives concerned with mandatory drug-testing of federal employees and workers within federally regulated industries, mainly transportation.

Keyword(s): transportation workers; drug testing; substances of abuse

Dale, Charles V. "Governmentally Mandated Drug Testing of Public Employees: A Survey of Recent Constitutional Developments." CRS Report 90-103A, (Washington, D.C.), February 23, 1990, . [Call Number: none]

This report analyzes recent constitutional developments and the current state of constitutional law concerning mandatory and random, drug testing of public employees.

Keyword(s): drug testing; public employees; survey

"Dreckiges Geld, saubere Helfer [Dirty money, clean helpers]."  
Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 11, March 9, 1992,  
160-62, 164-65, 168-70. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

The article, one of a series, deals with the dangers to Europe posed by the vast amounts of drug money laundered there. Large firms are coming to be heavily owned by drug barons and in some regions, the Naples area for example, money from drug dealing controls about half of all stores and construction businesses, a third of agriculture, a fifth of banking, credit, and transportation, and a tenth of services and industry. Many terrorist groups such as the IRA and the Shining Path have earned their money from drug dealing. Kurdish and Afghani resistance groups also earn money from drug dealing, then launder it in Europe. Eastern Europe is becoming a favored location for money laundering. Much money is being earned in this region from the sales of illegal drugs, and specialists fear that drugs from the former Soviet Union will flood over Europe in coming years. Some progress at blocking the laundering of drug money is being made. Switzerland tightened its laws in 1990 and British authorities have stringent laws in place. German law remains lax, however, and may not be made more severe. Reforms may be blocked by left-wing politicians who fear a state that knows everything about its citizens and conservative politicians who wish to protect a bank's right to secrecy in its dealings.

Keyword(s): Germany; laundering of drug money

"Drogensucht in Moskau [Drug Addiction in Moscow]."  
Der Spiegel,  
[Hamburg] no. 50, December 9, 1991, 168-69. [Call Number:  
AP30.S55]

Drug addiction among young people in Moscow has become common enough to be visible in public. Young addicts in their late teens are seen in the tunnels under Pushkin Square and recently a number of them occupied a building

next to the main Moscow police station. Since neither heroin nor cocaine are not readily available in Moscow, young addicts make their own drugs. A favorite substance was the cheap glue "Moment." It became so much in demand that now it is hard to find in the capital. Police periodically raid areas frequented by addicts and make arrests, but there are few treatment facilities available. It was only last year that the Soviet Ministry of the Interior set up an agency to combat drug addiction, although there are an estimated 500,000 drug addicts in the former Soviet Union. Officials say that only 100,000 addicts can be treated in public health institutions.

Keyword(s): drug addiction; Russia

Dupuis, Jerome and Ferrieux, Emmanuelle. "Drogue: la contagion [Drugs: Infectation]." Le Point, (Paris), no. 944, October 22, 1990, 70. [Call Number: AP30.P638]

About one senior high school student in fifteen in France consumes hashish regularly, and about one in five has tried the substance. But only about 1 percent of these students have tried harder drugs such as cocaine or heroin. These findings are from a study done in the fall of 1989 about drug consumption among young people in France. A more serious problem for high school students is the consumption of synthetic drugs, many of which are legal. About one high school girl in four regularly consumes sleeping pills, tranquilizers, or amphetamines and police have seized greater quantities of LSD and Ecstasy in recent months. Among younger children, aged ten to twelve, the use of glue as a drug has become more popular. Reaching young people about the dangers of drugs is difficult, for they often feel insulted about the level of information imparted to them.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; France

Friedman, Milton. "Der Drogenkrieg ist verloren [The Drug War is Lost]." Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 14, March 30, 1992, 77, 80-81, 84, 86. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

The north German city of Hamburg is planning to grant 200 drug addicts free access to illegal drugs for a five-year

period. The program is an attempt to find a better way to deal with the city's serious drug problems. Before the program is implemented, federal authorities in Bonn must give their approval. The magazine Der Spiegel interviewed the American economist Milton Friedman about the advantages of legalizing drugs now banned. Friedman has advocated this policy for several decades and regards the efforts of the US government to prevent the sale and consumption of even hard drugs such as heroin as futile and counterproductive. He points out that in areas where the consumption of marihuana is permitted, Alaska and the Netherlands, consumption has dropped. Friedman thinks that heroin should be sold in the same manner as alcohol. Its purchase would be allowed, but driving under the influence of heroin would be punished. Friedman sees the US war on drugs as likely to consume increasingly more public resources, yet yield few results. Legalization, on the other hand, would reduce enormous federal outlays, free up space in prisons, and greatly reduce the incomes of the drug cartels and the simple dealer on the street.

Keyword(s): legalization; Germany; United States

"Galgen unterm Zelt [Gallows under a tent]." Der Speigel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 13, March 23, 1992, 187, 190. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

The consumption of hashish has long been a traditional and socially approved practice in Egypt. In the last few years, however, the consumption of hard drugs has increased dramatically. There are now tens of thousands of heroin addicts in Cairo. The article mentions a Cairo doctor who treated perhaps one or two drug addicts a year in the early 1980s. In 1991 his private hospital accepted 680 addicts for treatment. Drug use has also become noticeable, even a fad, among university students. Parts of Cairo are now controlled by drug dealers. Foreign suppliers are making attempts to penetrate the Egyptian market, most importantly dealers from Nigeria, Senegal, and Zaire. Columbians and Pakistanis have also done business in Egypt. One prominent religious leader has recommended that drug dealers be publically executed as an effective means of curbing the expanding trade in illicit drugs.

Keyword(s): drug consumption; international suppliers; Egypt

Gross, Joachim. "Ausweg aus der Sucht? [An Escape from Addiction?]" Stern, (Hamburg) vol. 42, no. 37, September 7, 1989, 21-22. [Call Number: AP30.S675]

Zurich is one of the few cities in Europe that has had an extensive methadone treatment program in place for a number of years. Established in 1978, the city's program supplies methadone to about 1,800 patients a day. The program has had a mixed reception. Police cite increased crime and violence in their criticism and specialists estimate that about two-thirds of those enrolled in the program use illegal drugs other than heroin. Other specialists counter that about half of those in the program who have participated in group therapy for two years are freed from their addiction. Support programs are rare in Zurich, however, and some health officials hold that methadone programs without supporting therapy offer little hope for addicts.

Keyword(s): methadone; drug treatment program; Switzerland

Hansell, Stephen, and White, Helene Raskin. "Adolescent Drug Use, Psychological Distress, and Physical Symptoms." The Journal of Health and Social Behavior, (University Park, PA), vol. 32, no. 3, 1991, 288-301.

This study examined the longitudinal relationships among general drug use, physical symptoms, and psychological well-being in a community sample of adolescents who were interviewed at ages 12, 15, and 18. Two causal processes that may underline these interrelationships were examined. The first process involves the use of drugs to cope with psychological distress and physical symptoms, and suggests that poor health may contribute to subsequent drug use. The second process involves the negative effects of drugs on health, and suggests that drugs contribute to subsequent physical and psychological impairments and symptoms.

Keyword(s): adolescents; drug use; health problems

"Hoher Leidensdruck [High pressure pain]." Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 11, March 9, 1992, 78, 80. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

Germany has begun a new method of treatment for drug addicts. The traditional practice involved a lengthy preparation process before the addict actually was placed in a program. The reasoning behind this method was that the pain the addict was enduring while waiting for a place in a treatment program would make his decision to abandon drugs all the more solid. Therapists noticed, however, that many addicts dropped out of the preliminary stage of treatment. The new method places the addict in the program the day he applies. Addicts who have experienced this new "express therapy" have a higher success rate of escaping drugs than those enrolled in traditional programs. German authorities felt they had to develop new treatment methods. In the densely populated state North Rhine Westphalia, for example, more people died from drug overdoses in 1991 than managed to escape their addictions.

Keyword(s): drug treatment program; Germany

Horvath, Daniela, and Metzner, Wolfgang. "Wo die Drogenprofis sich Bedienen [Where Drug Dealers Serve Themselves]." Stern, (Hamburg) vol. 43, no. 46, November 8, 1990, 172, 174-76. [Call Number: AP30.S675]

Germany is stiffening its control of chemicals that can be used for the manufacture of illegal drugs and requiring licenses for their export. These steps are the result of much pressure from the United States and from the United Nations. The latter organization has often criticized relaxed German export controls. US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) officials hold that German firms are the biggest suppliers of substances needed for the preparation of cocaine in Colombia. German authorities are not completely lax in the fight against narcotics production. Since 1986 they have uncovered more than 200 German laboratories involved in illicit drug production. Informal tips from the chemical industry have often been responsible for these successes. Customers who pay cash or wish substances to be air freighted can appear suspicious.

Keyword(s): manufacture of illegal drugs; control of chemicals; Germany

"Kinder haften fur ihre Eltern [Children are liable for the deeds of their parents]." Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 14, March 30, 1992, 44-45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57-59. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

Germany has experienced an upsurge of juvenile crime in recent years. Some of this increase has been caused by greater numbers of young people selling illegal drugs. Police have noticed that some of the young drug dealers come from Turkey. Relatives pay \$1,000 to \$3,000 for the youngsters' transfer to Germany where they sell drugs. Profits from these sales are sent back to Turkey. Police recently arrested a nine-year-old Turkish boy in Hamburg for selling heroin. German authorities are uncertain how to treat these young offenders. Because incarceration is increasingly being seen as harmful, there have been proposals to prohibit the incarceration of youngsters under the age of sixteen. At present delinquents fourteen and older can be placed in juvenile jails in Germany.

Keyword(s): juvenile drug dealers; Germany; Turkey

Klebe, Edward R. "Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Education." CRS Report 90-412EPW, (Washington, D.C.), August 21, 1990, . [Call Number: none]

The report discusses recent estimates of the extent of the substance abuse problem in the United States, the history of federal legislation and programs to support substance abuse treatment, prevention, and education, and the types of such activities that are presently in use, as well as what is known about their effectiveness.

Keyword(s): substances of abuse; treatment; prevention

Klebe, Edward. ""Crack" Cocaine." CRS Report 89-428EPW, (Washington, D.C.), July 26, 1989, . [Call Number: none]

The increasing availability and use of "crack" has become an issue of major concern to the Congress. "Crack" has had a broad and devastating impact on many facets of American life, particularly law enforcement and health care. This article provides background information on cocaine and "crack" in particular.

Keyword(s): crack; cocaine; treatment

Littlejohn, Marilyn, and Thomas, Kenneth. "Cocaine/Crack Babies: Health Problems, Treatment, and Prevention." CRS Report 89-601SPR, (Washington, D.C.), October 30, 1989, . [Call Number: none]

There are many social and medical consequences to maternal use of drugs during pregnancy and this paper discusses the adverse outcomes for the fetus. Treatment, possible prevention mechanisms, and legislation also are described.

Keyword(s): crack; babies; health; treatment; prevention

McCallion, Gail. "Drug Testing in the Workplace: An Overview of Employee and Employer Interests." CRS Issue Brief IB87139, (Washington, D.C.), August 7, 1991, . [Call Number: none]

One study conducted by North Carolina's Research Triangle Institute estimated the productivity losses due to drug abuse as equal to \$33 billion in 1983. Thus, increasing numbers of employers are instituting drug testing programs. Employers contend testing is necessary to control employee drug abuse and its nonproductive effects on workplace productivity, safety, and security. The issue for Congress is whether or not employer testing programs are appropriate, and if so, whether standards should be imposed on such testing programs.

Keyword(s): substances of abuse; workplace; drug testing

McCallion, Gail. "Transportation Industry Drug Testing." CRS Report 90-425E, (Washington, D.C.), August 20, 1990, . [Call Number: none]

A description of the current status of testing of Department of Transportation employees and other transportation workers, as well as relevant drug legislation, is examined.

Keyword(s): substances of abuse; drug testing; transportation industry

Metzner, Wolfgang. "Ein Schluck Hoffnung [A Sip of Hope]." Stern, (Hamburg) vol. 42, no. 23, June 1, 1989, 18-24. [Call Number: AP30.S675]

Methadone treatment programs are not common in Germany, but visits to the United States and the Netherlands persuaded German health officials to set up programs of this kind in several large cities in northwestern Germany. The article deals with the experiment in Dusseldorf where there was opposition to the program and even physical attacks on the building in which the addicts received their daily dose of methadone. Until this program was begun, German health officials attempted to wean patients of their drug addiction by simply cutting them off from drugs. This method was often unsuccessful. Methadone offers addicts the chance to live with their addiction. The article contains stories of those the drug has helped. Psychological care at the Dusseldorf clinic was seen, however, as inadequate. Some addicts, for example, freed of the desire for heroin by methadone, consumed other drugs. One patient had to be dismissed from the program because he usually came to the clinic drunk. Methadone treatment can even exacerbate the problem of illegal drug consumption as was seen in Zurich where police noted that the extensive program there seemed to result in more street crime and even more drug addiction than before.

Keyword(s): drug treatment program; methadone; Germany; Switzerland

Murphy, M. Maureen. "Money Laundering: Federal Law and Current Legislative Proposals." CRS Report 90-157A, (Washington, D.C.), March 22, 1990, . [Call Number: none]

This report discusses money laundering by describing what it is, the federal efforts to curtail it, and current proposals before Congress regarding legislation to combat it.

Keyword(s): money laundering; federal law; prevention

Peltoniemi, Teuvo (ed.). Moni ottaa ja ajaa: rattijuoppous Suomessa (Many drink and drive: DWI in Finland). Helsinki : VAPK-kustannus : Alko, 1991, 220 p.

The book concerns drinking and traffic accidents in Finland.

Keyword(s): Finland; drunk driving; traffic offense

Pontaut, Jean-Marie. "Crack: l'exemple qui fait peur [Crack: a frightening phenomenon]." Le Point, (Paris) no. 892, October 29, 1989, 85. [Call Number: AP20.P638]

Montreal police were successful in keeping their city largely free of crack for four years after it had become common in large American cities. Suddenly, however, in just a three-month period, the drug became common in Montreal and police saw violent crime increase 65 percent in the northern part of the city. Police also found 26 crack houses. The city's police chief, Alain Saint-Germain, says that targetting drug dealers is not the answer, instead prevention must be the goal. The police have organized programs for school children aged 10 to 12 that explain the dangers of illicit drugs. The police also stage meetings with parents and reformed addicts to help parents talk with their children. Saint-Germain thinks that the prevention program must be aimed at children in this age group; older children can no longer be reached by such means.

Keyword(s): crack; prevention program; Montreal

Randall, Blanchard. "Medical Use of Marijuana: Policy and Regulatory Issues." CRS Report 91-875SPR, (Washington, D.C.), December 13, 1991, . [Call Number: none]

The author provides some background information on the issue of using smoked marijuana as a form of medical therapy and the apparent dilemma caused by the U.S. Government's recent decision to phase out a program which made the drug available for treating a limited number of seriously ill patients. A short history of the attempts to control and regulate marijuana use is included.

Keyword(s): marijuana; medical use; policy

Rasanen, Tiina. "Uusi huumelaki tekeilla; kaytosta vain sakot (New drug law proposed; drug user would be fined)." Suomen Kuvailehti, (Helsinki), no. 50 (13 December), 1991, 6-9. [Call Number: AP80.S83]

Modernization of drug laws is a part of the modernization of criminal laws, in connection with the UN drug agreement, the so-called Vienna Agreement, which Finland signed but has not yet ratified. Harri Palmen, a member of the working group preparing the new drug law, believes that Finland will ratify the Vienna Agreement in early 1993 and that the Parliament will accept it during the next year. The present law, from 1972, provides a prison sentence of up to two years for drug use; the new law levies only a fine. In practice, this has already been in use. On the other hand, all preparation for drug distribution, mild or serious, will become punishable under the new law. Up to now Finland has not had clear laws concerning munification and money laundering for drug sales. The law will be extended to contain concealment crimes so that it will include money laundering. Studies show that punishment for drug crimes is most liberal in Denmark and Iceland, and harshest in Norway, with up to 21 years for a serious drug crime. Finland and Sweden fall in the middle. In 1988 drug use was made punishable by a fine in Sweden (until then it had not been a crime). The present Swedish government wants to tighten the drug law. Chief Inspector Torsti Koskinen of the Helsinki Drug Police is seriously worried about the effects of the proposed new law. In a fined crime, police cannot arrest the criminal; yet the use of force is necessary to solve drug crimes. The proposed law does not address this discrepancy. Drug-related crime has increased enormously. The Helsinki Drug Police has had more cases and fewer men this year, compared to last year. The opening of the borders has increased drug smuggling to Finland. Helsinki General Hospital has only 4 beds in its drug treatment section, and they are under threat of being cut. The number of drug users has been estimated at 6,000 in the capital area alone.

Keyword(s): Finland; drug law; Vienna Agreement

Rousselle, Francois. "Drogue: Paris-sur-seringues [Drugs: Paris-upon-Syringe]." Le Point, (Paris) no. 897, November 27, 1989, 74-75. [Call Number: AP20.S638]

French authorities are concerned about increasing drug consumption in Paris. The first registered police arrest of a crack user occurred on November 19, 1989. Until then authorities had had no indication that this drug had reached France. Security personnel are also finding large numbers of syringes apparently used by addicts and then discarded--a result of the decision in early 1987 by the minister of health that the sale of syringes should be without restrictions. The hope was that free access to needles would hinder the spread of AIDS. Pharmacists in some parts of Paris now sell so many needles that they have the impression that all their customers are addicts. Syringes are frequently found in the Metro and authorities believe that about 300 dealers use the city's subway as their place of business. Employees of one of the subway's lines recently staged a 24-hour strike to protest the lack of security on their line.

Keyword(s): illegal drug consumption; crack; France

Schaller, William Lynch. "Drug Testing and the Evolution of Federal and State Regulation of Intercollegiate Athletics: A Chill Wind Blows." Journal of College and University Law, (Washington, D.C.), vol. 18, 1991, 131-61. [Call Number: K10.0856]

This article focuses on drug testing in intercollegiate athletics to illustrate the broad legal problems facing university sports programs. The article examines the NCAA's drug-testing policy to demonstrate the NCAA's power to impose dramatic restrictions on students' private lives in the name of sports. The article draws an analogy between employees, whom courts have begun to protect, and student-athletes, whom courts are now being asked to protect. Schaller shows the authority of the courts to invoke federal constitutional safeguards against drug testing in employment settings, explaining that such federal constitutional protection may be significant for public-university student-athletes, but of limited value for other student-athletes. The article also explains that federal legislation, as well as state constitutions, state

statues, and state common law, may be true battlefields that lie ahead for intercollegiate athletics and explores these avenues primarily from the drug-testing perspective. The article concludes by demonstrating that significant governmental regulations of university sports programs is imminent.

Keyword(s): athletics; drug testing; regulations

Shaham, Yavin. "Methadone Maintenance and Clonidine Detoxification in the Treatment of Opiate Addicts in Israel: Suggesting Evidence for Cultural Differences in the Effectiveness of Treatment Modalities for Opiate Addiction." Israel Journal of Psychiatry and Related Sciences, (Jerusalem), vol. 28, no. 3, 1991, 45-57.

This study examined two treatment modalities used in the treatment of opiate (mainly heroin) addiction in Israel; Clonidine Detoxification (CD) with adjunct long-term psychotherapy and antidepressants, and Methadone Maintenance (MM) with adjunct long-term psychotherapy but no antidepressant treatment. A lower drop-out rate was found in the CD clinic in comparison to the MM clinic. The effectiveness of these two treatment modalities was further compared to results obtained in the United States and other western countries. The results indicate that MM is less effective in Israel than in the United States. The pattern of heroin use among heroin addicts, the popularity of methadone as an illegal drug in Israel, and the application of MM treatment modality in Israel may explain these results. Results indicate that additional clinical studies are called for.

Keyword(s): methadone; detoxification; opiate addiction; Israel; treatment

Shinn, Rinn-Sup. "Drug Abuse and Control: National Public Opinion Polls." CRS Report 90-109 GOV, (Washington, D.C.), February 23, 1990, . [Call Number: none]

This report presents a series of national poll results on the attitudes of the American public concerning drug abuse and control. The national polls were reported by various

public opinion polling organizations during 1989 and through January 1990.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; opinion polls; prevention

Smart, Reginald G., and Adlaf, Edward M. "Recent Studies of Cocaine Use and Abuse in Canada." Canadian Journal of Criminology, (Ottawa), vol. 34, no. 1, 1992, 1-13.

Cocaine has become an important drug of abuse in Canada throughout the 1980's. All data show that cocaine use is greatest among males and among young populations (aged under 30). Several types of data indicate that rates are highest in Ontario, British Columbia, and Quebec and lowest in the Maritime Provinces. Although rates of cocaine use are relatively low in student and adult populations, some high risk groups such as cannabis convictees and street youth have very high rates of both cocaine and crack use. Cocaine convictions greatly outnumber those for any other drug (except alcohol), although data for cannabis are no longer documented. Use of cocaine among adults has continued to decline since its peak in 1979. Cocaine use among adults increased through the early 1980's but seemed to have stabilized by 1985. Figures for 1989 and 1990 indicate that a recent small decline has occurred in numbers of cocaine abusers seeking treatment. Whether this is a long-term decline is still uncertain.

Keyword(s): cocaine; Canada; treatment

Tejera, J., Santolaria, F., Gonzalez-Reimers, E., Batista, N., Jorge, J. A., and Hernandez-Nieto, L. "Alcoholic Intake in a Small Rural Village." Alcohol and Alcoholism, (London), vol. 26, no. 3, 1991, 361-66. [Call Number: HV5292.A35]

The aim of the study was to determine the levels of ethanol intake and the prevalence of risk drinking in a small, rural community. The study also analyzed the relationship between the level of ethanol consumption and the development of psychophysical dependence on the drug, and the relationships which may exist between the amount of ethanol consumed and several socioeconomic parameters,

such as age, sex, job, educational level, family status, and tobacco consumption.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; Spain

Vanclay, Frank, Raphael, Beverly, Dunne, Michael, Whitfield, John, Lewin, Terry, and Singh, Bruce. "A Community Screening Test for High Alcohol Consumption Using Biochemical and Haematological Measures." Alcohol and Alcoholism, (London), vol. 26, no. 3, 1991, 337-46. [Call Number: HV5292.A35]

This study examined a range of biochemical and haematological measures collected by an extended Multiple Biochemical Analysis, including liver enzymes, and full blood count on a community sample of fathers of adolescent boys. An analysis was undertaken to derive a predictive formula that could be used to identify high drinking adult males.

Keyword(s): screening test; alcoholism; haematology; prevention

Wedel, M., Pieters, J. E., Pikaar, N. A., and Ockhuizen, Th. "Application of a Three-Compartment Model to a Study of the Effects of Sex, Alcohol Dose and Concentration, Exercise, and Food Consumption on the Pharmacokinetics of Ethanol in Healthy Volunteers." Alcohol and Alcoholism, (London), vol. 26, no. 3, 1991, 329-36. [Call Number: HV5292.A35]

In this model gastric emptying is described in more detail than in the models used previously. The present paper deals with the applications of this model to data of a previous study in which the effect of sex, alcohol dose and concentration, physical exercise, and several aspects of meal consumption on blood-alcohol concentration was investigated in order to study the effects of these factors on the parameters of model characterizing absorption, distribution, and elimination.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; blood-alcohol concentration; pharmacokinetics

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Weiss, Shoshana. "Adult Women's Drinking in Israel: A Review of the Literature." Alcohol and Alcoholism, (London), vol. 26, no. 3, 1991, 277-83. [Call Number: HV5292.A35]

According to the most recent study conducted among 5,820 Jewish adults in May 1990, 59.6 percent of women reported drinking any alcoholic beverages in the last year, and 44.1 percent of women reported drinking in the last month. A 1977 study put the figures at 25 percent.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; women; Israel

"Wie Dr. No. [Like Dr. No]" Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 46, no. 2, January 6, 1992, 125-26. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

The German equivalent of the CIA, the Bundesnachrichtendienst, recently presented German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl with a report on long-term trends in the international illegal drug trade. The report so alarmed Kohl that he made its contents known to other European leaders. According to the report, drug bosses in South America and Asia are so powerful financially that they intend to make Western debtor nations dependent on their investments. Purchases of Italian state bonds were cited in the report, as were contributions to political parties. The purchase of shipping and air freight companies would also aid the drug lords in their long-term plans, as would the ownership of financial and insurance businesses. Although there were occasional spectacular successes against drug smuggling, the drug lords now bring in more than the market consumes, thus creating strategic reserves. In 1990, for example, the European Community consumed 67 tons of pure cocaine, but 180 tons were imported, most by the Medellin and Cali cartels. According to Bundesnachrichtendienst, South American bosses are now growing poppies in large quantities, enabling them to become important in the sale of heroin. Most synthetic drugs consumed in Europe are of domestic manufacture. The German CIA sees foreigners becoming active in this branch of the illicit drug business as well. A lack of serious conflict between the various regional illegal drug empires, makes the German analysts suspect that the world has been partitioned between the South American and Asian drug lords.

**Keyword(s): drug supply; drug business investments;  
Germany; European Community**